

Produced by: the Working Group, our D & I Team & Tiffany Smythe

(Data & Information Team: CT DEEP, NY DOS, NY DEC, TNC, NROC, CT & NY Sea Grant, NOAA)

Data and Information Report

Data & Information:

- Foundation for MSP
- Basis of learning, understanding, deciding, consensus
- From verbal to complex Geospatial data

Long Island Sound Marine Spatial Planning Initiative

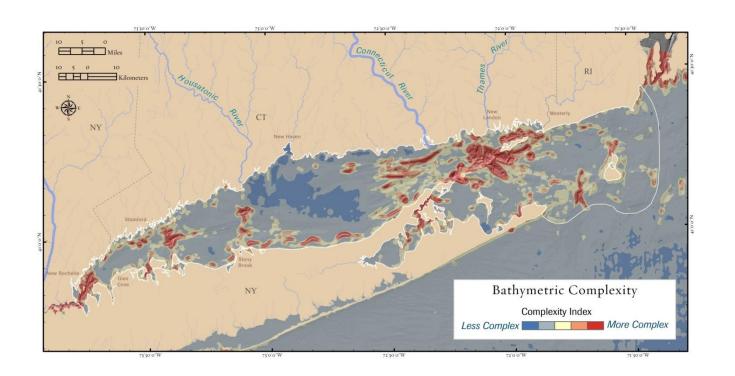
Prepared by the Connecticut-New York Bi-State Marine Spatial Planning Working Group



Data and Information Report

"Geospatial data refers to the information found on a map that helps a map user see and understand a place."

"Geospatial data and information are foundational to MSP because they can be used to create maps that can help improve planning and decision-making for marine areas."



Data and Information Report

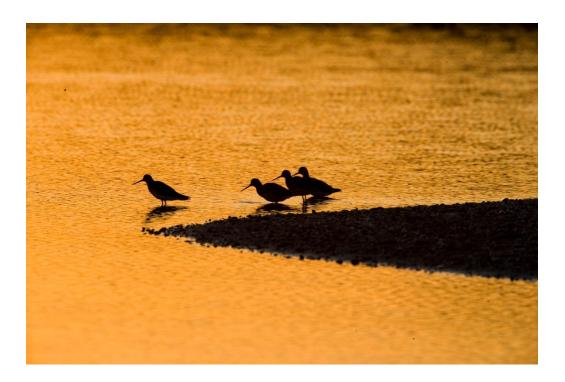
... at a Glance:

Data Inventory: what data is out there?

Data Portals: web-based storing, accessing & using data; how to approach?

Data Standards: ensuring quality & consistency: how to approach?

References, Tables and Figures



Data Inventory:

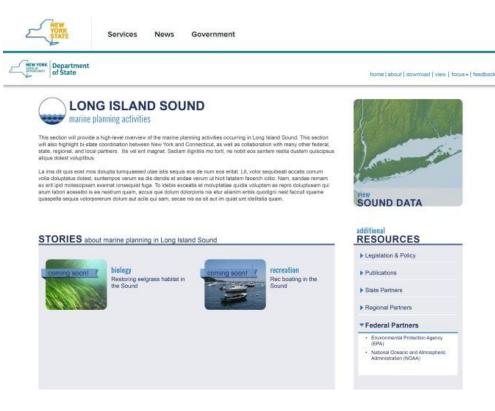
- A separate excel file will send you
- Report summarizes inventory: methods, criteria, findings
- **507 data sets screened,** 361 included after criteria applied

Lets take a look! ©



Data Portals:

- Examined options to meet data portal needs for LIS
- Looked at multiple examples (e.g. NE Data Portal)
- Considered key factors (e.g. cost, longevity)
- NY Geographic Information Gateway (Portal) emerged as opportunity
 - -Now public
 - -NYS committed to support it
 - -Has focus on LIS
 - -Cooperative development
 - -Offer to use for LIS planning



Data Standards:

- What options make sense for LIS?
- Major data portals assessed
- Federal standards examined (Federal Geographic Data Committee)
- NY data standards recommended
 - -best fit, most similar to others
 - -supports NY Gateway use



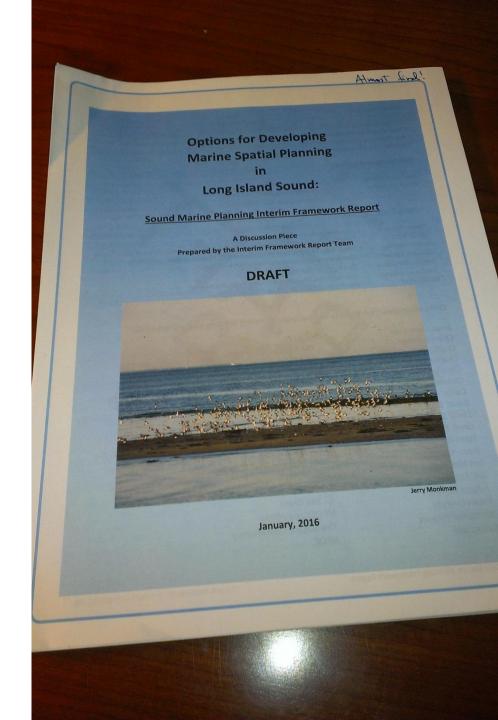
Current Work: Data & Information Team

- New report is underway due in early March
- Assessing the quality of the 361 datasets
- Developing options for improving data usability



Produced by:
Working Group Subcommittee:
"Interim Framework Team"
& Tiffany Smythe

Interim Framework Report Team:
CT DEEP, NY DEC, TNC, NROC, CT Sea Grant



What is it?

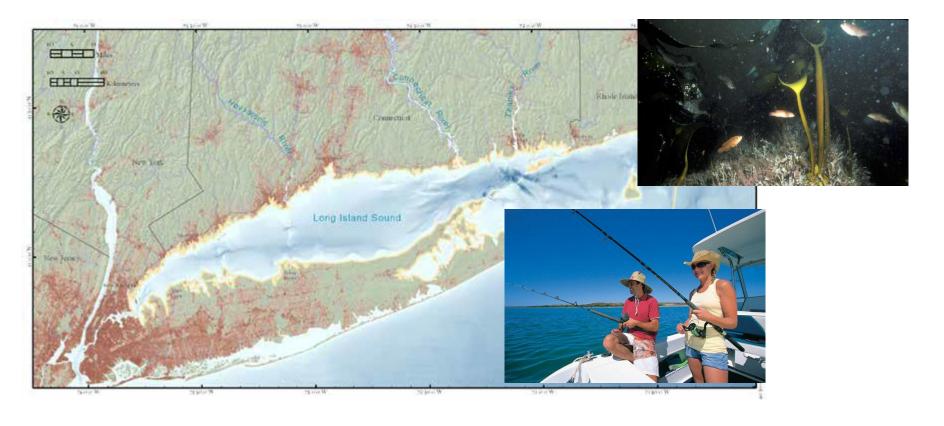
- Set of options for LIS MSP
- Reference document for LIS MSP (multiple elements)
- Framework for getting your arms around MSP and the Blue Plan
- Interim: may evolve, address added issues, useful as draft



Origins and Purpose:

- Answer: "what do we mean by LIS MSP?"
- Produce: information document useful for LIS MSP
- Stay neutral
- Present ideas, options, not direction or prescription





What does it contain?

- Exec Summary
- Overview
- Governance Context: existing institutions & authorities
- Bi-State Working Group
- MSP Elements
- Four Scenarios
- References & Appendices



Overview & Governance Sections:

- Basics: purpose, what is MSP . . .
- Why LIS MSP? Case statement . . .
- Related plans (e.g. LISS, DMMP, Regional Ocean Plans)
- Basics on authority (e.g. Blue Plan, NYS)



MSP Elements: Range of Options

- A. Plan Authority and Structure
- B. Scope & Scale
- C. Vision, Guiding Principles, Goals and Objectives
- D. Plan Preparation Process
- E. Plan Elements and Content
- F. Funding Mechanisms
- G. Plan Implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation





Stakeholder Engagement: critical element of Plan Preparation Process

- Various stakeholder engagement options presented
- Options presented range from existing forums, a process facilitated by Blue Plan A/C to a formal Bi-State Stakeholder Advisory Council and Stakeholder Working Groups

FYI: Separate stakeholder project underway: report due in March

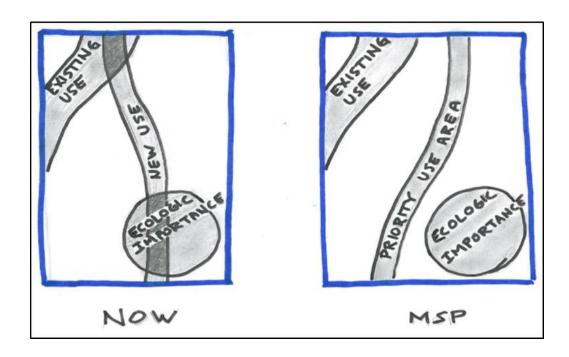
• Inventory of information, interviews, in-depth options



Policy Options: critical element of Plan Elements and Content

Seven policy options discussed, e.g.

- Regulators encouraged to consult thematic resource & use maps when permitting projects,
- Important human use & resource areas subject to performance standards for new projects
- Preferred or priority use areas identified, etc.



Four LIS MSP Scenarios – Putting Elements Together:

- Form 4 complete MSP scenarios
- Lego analogy
- Hypothetical options
- Blue Plan its own blend of elements
- Summary Table

Plan Structure	The Two-State Solution Each state adopts a marine spatial plan or uses its coastal management program for its own state waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination. (Table 1 Option 2.)	The "Light" Blue Plan approach Each state either formally adopts or informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	The "Thorough" Blue Plan approach Each state either formally adopts or informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	One Comprehensive Plan The States incorporate into their Coasta Management Programs the same bi-star marine spatial plan or if the necessary authorizing legislation was passed in bot CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan would be adopted by both States at the
iture	Each state adopts a marine spatial plan or uses its coastal management program for its own state waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	Each state either formally adopts or informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	Each state either formally adopts or informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	The States incorporate into their Coasta Management Programs the same bi-stat marine spatial plan or if the necessary authorizing legislation was passed in bot CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan
idure	marine spatial plan or uses its coastal management program for its own state waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	informally uses a separate marine spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	Management Programs the same bi-stat marine spatial plan or if the necessary authorizing legislation was passed in bot CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan
idure	its coastal management program for its own state waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	spatial plan or programmatic approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	marine spatial plan or if the necessary authorizing legislation was passed in bot CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan
	program for its own state waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	approach within their own states through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	authorizing legislation was passed in bot CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan
	waters in LIS. This assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	through their own legal and/or administrative processes, but the plan	CT and NY, the same marine spatial plan
	assumes no Blue Plan or bi-state coordination.	administrative processes, but the plan or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of	administrative processes, but the plan	
e du caracteria de la c	bi-state coordination.	or approach they adopt or use in each state contains a high level of		
		state contains a high level of		
icture	(Table 1 Option 2.)		or approach they adopt or use in each	same time and developed and
9			state contains a high level of	implemented by a bi-state body granted
coure		similarity, consistency and ability to	similarity, consistency and ability to	authority by both states. Although high
otnice		apply Sound-wide and address many	apply Sound-wide and address many	unlikely politically, this option generally
9		key management issues. (Table 1	key management issues. (Table 1	represents the ideal of a bi-state
ectare		Option 3). *Assumes Blue Plan but	Option 3). *Assumes Blue Plan is	approach. (Table 1 Option 4).
ogn.		there is minimal funding, resources,	supported with ample funding and	
<u> </u>		and support available.	resources.	
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	Minimal area covered	Blue Plan boundaries (Planning:	Blue Plan boundaries (Planning:	Study area includes coastal watershed
5	(landward boundary set	MHW: Management: landward	MHW: Management: landward	boundaries: planning/management area
5	approx. 1,000 ft.	boundary set at the 10-ft. bathymetric	boundary set at the 10-ft. bathymetric	set at MHW. (Table 2, Option 4)
Scale Scale	offshore). (Table 2, Option	contour). (Table 2, Option 2)	contour). (Table 2, Option 2)	
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	States independently set	Shared vision statement; independent	Fully coordinated vision, principles	Fully coordinated vision, principles goals
iles, ves	goals and objectives.	state goals and objectives developed	goals and measurable objectives.	and measurable objectives. (Table 3,
tsion, rinciples ioals and bjective	(Table 3, Option 1)	through bi-state coordination. (Table	(Table 3, Option 3)	Option 3)
S = S = S = S = S = S = S = S = S = S =		3, Option 2)		
	Moderate (24-30 months).	Long (36-48 months). (Table 5, Option	Extended (60+ months). (Table 5,	Extended (60+ months). (Table 5, Option
늘 걸 ㅎ	(Table 5, Option 2)	3)	Option 4)	4)
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14 + 5 2				
	Facilitated Through	Blue Plan Advisory Committee and NY	NY and CT facilitate rigorous	Formal Bi-State Stakeholder Advisory
	Existing Structures. (Table	equivalent facilitate rigorous	engagement including informal bi-	Council and Stakeholder Working Group
ctu r ge				
tre ge e ta	6, Option 1)	engagement. (Table 6, Option 3)	state stakeholder group. (Table 6,	(Table 6, Option 5)
,			Option 4)	
	Core Team (state	Core Team (state agencies, university	Core Team, Stakeholder Advisory	Core Team, Stakeholder Advisory Group
Q	agencies, university and	and advisors). (Table 7, Option 1)	Group and topic-specific technical	and Science Advisory Group. (Table 7,
Feam and Advis	advisors). (Table 7, Option		advisory groups. (Table 7, Option 3)	Option 4)
2 2 2 2	1)		davisory groups. (rable 7, option 3)	Option 4)
	NY Gateway LIS Focus	NY Gateway LIS Focus Area built out in	NY Gateway LIS Focus Area built out in	NY Gateway LIS Focus Area built out to
	Area Populated. (Table 8,	support of LIS MSP. (Table 8, Option	support of LIS MSP. (Table 8, Option	support all LIS MSP functions including
50	Option 2)	3)	3)	education and stakeholder outreach.
Data Sharing	Option 2)	3)	3)	
Shari				(Table 8, Option 4)
	Comprehensive	Focused identification of important	Focused identification of important	Comprehensive identification of
_	characterization of	ecological and human use areas.	ecological and human use areas.	important ecological and human use
엹	ecological	(Table 9, Option 4 and Table 10,	(Table 9, Option 4 and Table 10,	areas. (Table 9, Option 5 and Table 10,
n to Jse al-	resources/human uses.	Option 4)	Option 4)	Option 5)
roach to ogical/ ian Use acteriza	(Table 9, Option 2 and			
pproach to cological/ tuman Use haracterizatior	Table 10, Option 2)			
K 7 E 9				
	Narrow focus on one	Targeted focus on a few key future	Targeted focus on a few key future	Comprehensive future use scenarios.
Approach to to Future e	future use. (Table 11, Option 1)	uses and issues. (Table 11, Option 2)	uses and issues. (Table 11, Option 2)	(Table 11, Option 3)
405 11 9	Option 1)			
	Data and information and	Data and information, thematic maps	Data and information, thematic maps	Data and information, thematic maps,
	thematic maps. (Table 12,	and limited conflict/compatibility	and comprehensive	conflict/compatibility analysis and
- E t	Option 2)	analysis. (Table 12, Option 3)	conflict/compatibility analysis. (Table	interactive web-based decision support
e se		and the state of t	12, Option 4)	tool. (Table 12, Option 5)
2 2 3 5			,	,
	Recommended use of	Important Ecological/Human Use	Combination of Important	Combination of Important Human
	Data/Information and	Areas Managed Through Performance	Ecological/Human Use Areas	Use/Ecologically Important Areas and
ঠ	Thematic Maps. (Table 13,	Standards. (Table 13, Option 3)	Managed Through Performance	Preferred/Priority Use Areas plus gener
Δ glicλ			Standards and Preferred/Priority Use	prohibition on selected set of new, non-
gr Policy	Option 1)		Areas (Table 12 Ontine C)	traditional, non-water dependent
ang/ Policy	Option 1)		Areas. (Table 13, Option 6)	traditional, non-water dependent
amıng/Policy ptions	Option 1)		Areas. (Table 15, Option 6)	development. (Table 13, Option 7)
Planning/ Policy Options	Option 1)		Arcos. (Table 15, Option 6)	
Planning/ Policy Options	,	Pagular C Voar Pagious/Hadate		development. (Table 13, Option 7)
o Plaming/ Policy Options	Informal/Ongoing	Regular 5-Year Review/Updates.	Post-Plan Evaluation plus Regular 5-	development. (Table 13, Option 7) Comprehensive Performance Monitorin
onto Planning/ Policy B Options I al	,	Regular 5-Year Review/Updates. (Table 14, Option 2)		development. (Table 13, Option 7)

Summary & How to Use the Report:

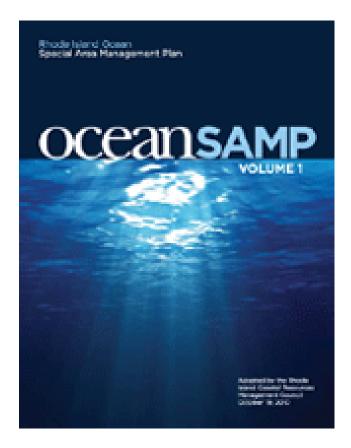
- Guide, a reference, not vacation reading
- User friendly: Tables summarize options
- Multiple tables for element options
- Summary Table A the four scenarios
- Report integrates Blue Plan

Table 10. Range of Options: Approaches to Human Use Content

CT and NY develop a characterization of select key human uses CT and NY develop a characterization of select key human uses in the Sound. Characterization is a written narrative, based on scientific and technical literature, accompanied by thematic maps. This characterization could comprise the "LIS Resource and Use Inventory" described in the Blue Plan. The benefit of this approach would be developing one authoritative document summarizing scientific information focused on important LIS uses and issues.
Comprehensive characterization of human uses CT and NY develop a comprehensive characterization encompassing all human uses in the Sound. Characterization is a written narrative, based on scientific and technical literature, accompanied by thematic maps. This characterization could comprise the "LIS Resource and Use Inventory" described in the Blue Plan. The benefit of this approach would be developing one authoritative, comprehensive document summarizing the best available existing human use information about LIS.
Comprehensive human use assessment CT and NY further develop a human use assessment based on a comprehensive characterization (Option 2). The assessment builds upon the written narrative and maps described (Option 2) and identifies key human use insights, long-term trends, data gaps and research needs, issues meriting priority attention, and areas of conflict or compatibility. This assessment could build upon the "LIS Resource and Use Inventory" described in the Blue Plan. The benefit of this approach would be developing one authoritative, comprehensive document summarizing the best available existing information and shaping research needs and priorities moving forward. This process would be guided by input from stakeholders and scientific advisors.
Focused identification of some important human use areas In addition to Option 3 (comprehensive assessment including maps), CT and NY identify some important human use areas in the Sound. Focused analysis can address specific priorities (e.g. recreational boating). This employs the approach used by the MA Ocean Management Plan. Method of identifying important areas will vary according to the human use being assessed and would be shaped by available budget and guided by input from stakeholders and scientific advisors.
Comprehensive identification of important human use areas In addition to Option 3 (comprehensive assessment including maps), CT and NY conduct a comprehensive assessment whose purpose is to identify important human use areas within the Sound. This would employ the approach used by the RI Ocean SAMP. Methods of identifying important areas will vary according to the human use being assessed, would be shaped by available budget and guided by input from stakeholders and scientific advisors.

Additional Background Information

- Invitation references
- Reports discussed
- Ocean Frontiers films several versions
- Ocean SAMP: Managing Ocean Resources Through Coastal & Marine Spatial Planning (2013)



Bi-State Working Group: The Future

- Provide additional capacity for the Blue Plan Advisory Committee
- Aid in coordination and communications with New York State

